## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of increasing collapse resistance of a tubular, the method comprising:

(a) locating a tool having at least one bearing member within the tubular;

(b) placing the bearing member in engagement with a wall of the tubular to apply a radial force to a discrete zone of the wall;

(c) applying said radial force to further discrete zones of the wall; and

(d) selecting a level of the radial force to increase the collapse resistance of the tubular independent of any constraining effects on the tubular.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein applying said radial force induces compressive yield of at least an inner portion of the wall due to selecting the level of the radial force sufficient to cause the compressive yield.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein applying said radial force induces plastic deformation of at least an inner portion of the wall due to selecting the level of the radial force sufficient to cause the plastic deformation.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bearing member is a rolling element and the tool is moved relative to the tubular to provide a rolling contact between the rolling element and the tubular wall.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising moving the tool relative to the tubular to provide a sliding contact between the bearing member and the tubular wall.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool is advanced axially relative to the tubular.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool is rotated relative to the tubular about a longitudinal axis of the tubular.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool is located within the tubular.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein applying the radial force causes a degree of diametric expansion of the tubular.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 9, wherein applying the radial force causes permanent diametric expansion of the tubular.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular experiences little or no diametric expansion.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool is moved relative to the tubular such that the bearing member describes a helical path along the tubular wall.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool has a plurality of bearing members, and each bearing member is urged into engagement with the wall of the tubular to impart a radial force to a respective discrete zone of the tubular wall.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, wherein the respective discrete zones are circumferentially spaced relative to one another.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, wherein the respective discrete zones are axially spaced relative to one another.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bearing member applies the radial force to the tubular wall as a point load.

17. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bearing member applies the radial force to the tubular wall as a line load.

18. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bearing member is fluid pressure actuated.

19. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool comprises a plurality of bearing members and at least one of the bearing members is independently radially movable.

20. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool comprises a ball-peening tool and is impacted against the inner surface of the wall.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular has been previously expanded with a cone swage expander.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising expanding the tubular with a cone swage expander prior to steps (b) and (c).

23. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, ~~when~~ wherein the method is executed on the surface of the earth.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising locating the tubular in a wellbore drilled to access hydrocarbon reservoirs, wherein steps (a) to (c) are executed downhole within the wellbore.

25. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular is located within a larger diameter tubular.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 25, wherein the larger diameter tubular is unexpandable.

27. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool creates a strain path in the wall of the tubular having a circumferential element.

28. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the tool creates a circumferential strain path.

29. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool creates a helical strain path.

30-53. (Canceled)

54. (Previously Presented) A method of increasing collapse resistance of a tubular, comprising:

locating a tool having at least one bearing member within the tubular;

placing the bearing member in engagement with a wall of the tubular to apply a radial force to a discrete zone of the wall;

applying said radial force to further discrete zones of the wall; and

selecting a level of the radial force to increase the collapse resistance of the tubular, wherein the tubular experiences no diametric expansion as a result of the radial force applied by the bearing member.

55. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 54, wherein an outer diameter of the tubular experiences no diametric expansion as a result of the radial force applied by the bearing member.

56. (Previously Presented) A method of increasing collapse resistance of a tubular, comprising:

expanding the tubular with a cone expander;

subsequently, locating a tool having at least one bearing member within the tubular;

placing the bearing member in engagement with a wall of the tubular to apply a radial force to first and second separated discrete zones of the wall; and

selecting a level of the radial force to increase the collapse resistance of the tubular.

57. (New) The method of claim 1, further comprising constraining an outer diameter of the tubular prior to applying the radial force.

58. (New) A method of increasing collapse resistance of a tubular, the method comprising:

locating a tool having at least one bearing member within the tubular;

placing the bearing member in engagement with a wall of the tubular to apply a radial force to a discrete zone of the wall;

applying said radial force to further discrete zones of the wall, wherein the discrete zones are along a length of the tubular that has a wall with a continuous solid circumference at an inner surface engaged by the bearing member; and

selecting a level of the radial force to increase the collapse resistance of the tubular along the length.

59. (New) The method of claim 58, further comprising expanding the tubular with a cone swage expander prior to applying the radial force.